Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1827. [NO. 161.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STEAM BOAT

NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.
Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8t58

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

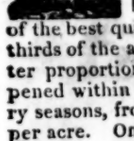
August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, vs. Alston Spratt & Eliza'th his wife. } Petition for partition of Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t62.—pr. adv. $2.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers.

WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53tf.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNIUS SNEED, CASHIER.
9t62.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperonce, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

Hiring.

AT the late residence of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, I will hire out, for the term of one year, to the highest bidder, all the LANDS and NEGROES belonging to the estate of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*
November 28, 1827.—4t62p

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of October last, a boy by the name of *Isaac Sinsang*, bound to me by Mecklenburg County Court. He is about 19 years of age, has brown hair and a downcast look. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES P. ROGERS.
November 27, 1827.—3t61p

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in June last, a negro fellow, 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar, it is believed, on his breast. He is supposed to be harbored somewhere between Charlotte and my residence, as he has been frequently seen. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him to me, near Tuckasege Ford, or give me information so I get him, or secure him in any jail, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ROBERT WILSON.
Nov. 27, 1827.—3t61p

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the suscriber, about the 25th June last, a negro man named *CHARLES*. Said negro was purchased at the sale of the property of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, black color, and speaks very broken. Any person apprehending said negro and delivering him to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail in the State, so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward.

MOSES NEELY, sen.
Nov. 27, 1827.—4t62

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, &c.

I WILL SELL, at my former dwelling, and at a credit of twelve months, all my stock of horses, cattle and hogs; and 200 bushels Corn, for cash. Also, the plantation, at different credits; or it will be rented for one year, if not sold. Other articles also will be sold. Sale on the 13th December, to commence at 10 o'clock.—Bond and security will be required; and due attendance will be given by me,

2t61 CYRUS ALEXANDER.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

57tf JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff.*

State of North-Carolina,
Lincoln County.

Court of Equity, October Term, 1827.

Henry Lutz *vs.* The heirs of Jacob Lutz, sen. deceased—Petition for sale of Lots.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that Daniel and Jacob Lutz, sons of George Lutz, deceased, and Philip Ikard and Susannah his wife, Sally Head and John Lutz, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that they and each of them be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1828, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard ex parte as to them.

6t62p Test. JAMES HILL, C. M. E.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a Book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 4.

The President of the United States transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress, the following

MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

A revolution of the seasons has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never-slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which Government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the Constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation, upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 2d of March last for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the U. States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happiest effect in promoting a friendly dispositon, & in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire by their own limitation on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory westward of the Rocky mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the above mentioned Conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which is adapted to the interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an over-reaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations upon the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and in all probability, far more extensive than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendant importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two conventions for continuing in force those above mentioned have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of Angust last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaties of Peace, of November 1782, and September 1780, between the United States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary, between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definitive arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The Comissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pending, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispuet between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should chauge the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial Possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the U. States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the offers of an Act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions, to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation, or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient, in their concession, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdict. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a Proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse, authorized by the British Act of Parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been by the subsequent Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the Act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the Act concerning Navigation, of 18th April, 1818, and of the Act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The

British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdict.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe, our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing. A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relation between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by us never be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to this consideration, to the determination of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, has been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics, Hamburg, Lubeck, & Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and commerce between that ancient and renowned League and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained. That they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the Southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their Independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of this state of things has been that the Treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended, on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern Republics by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the U. States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a Treaty of Peace actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Governments. At their last sesion, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels, captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectation will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs, sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires, residing here, that a successor to the late Representative of the United States near that Government, the appointment of whom they desired, should be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States or their property, contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as Charge d'Affaires to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments, and the friendly relations between their respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our Union, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, we find the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected to the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favorable in the promise of the next. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was six millions three hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty six dollars and eighteen cents. The receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received can show, amount to sixteen millions eight hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty one dollars and thirty-two cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at four million five hundred and fifteen thousand, added to the above, form an aggregate of twenty-one millions four hundred thousand dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts. But, of these twenty-two millions, upwards of six have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the whole amount of which, approaching seventy-four millions on the first of January last, will, on the first day of next year, fall short of sixty-seven millions and a half. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January next, it is expected will exceed five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars: a sum exceeding that of the first of January, 1825, though falling short of that exhibited on the first of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiences would in no wise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual ten millions devoted to that object by the Act of 3d March, 1817.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last, is twenty-one millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year, is five millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; forming a sum total of twenty seven millions. With the allowances for drawbacks, and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at twenty-two million three huudred thousand dollars; a revenue for the next, equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1826, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year, The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and, so far as we can judge from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burden of the public debt will, in the three years, have been effected to the amount of nearly sixteen millions, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of one million. But among the maxims of political economy which the Stewards of the public moneys should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund, have each equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foressee with confidence that the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditures, equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

The condition of the Army, and of all the branches of the public service under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, will be seen by the report from that officer, and the documents with which it is accompanied.

During the course of the last Summer, a detachment of the Army has been usefully & successfully called to preform their appropriate duties. At themoment when theCommissioners appointed for carrying into execution certain provisions of the Treaty of August 16th, 1825, with various tribes of the Northwestern Indians, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of unequivocal hostility, committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of those associated in the Treaty, followed by indications of a menacing character, among other tribes of the same region, rendered necessary an immediate display of the defensive and protective force of the Union in that quarter. It was accordingly exhibited by the immediate and concerted movements of the Governors of the State of Illinois and of the Territory of Michigan, and competent levies of militia under their authority, with a corps of seven hundred men of United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, who, at the call of Governor Cass, immediately repaired to the scene of danger, from their station at St. Louis. Their presence dispelled the alarms of our fellow-citizens on those borders, and overawed the hostile purposes of the Indians. The perpetrators of the murders were surrendered to the authority and operation of our laws, and every appearance of purposed hostility from those Indian tribes has subsided.

Although the present organization of the Army, and the administration of its various branches of service, are upon the whole, satisfatory, they are yet susceptible of much improvement in particluars, some of which have been heretofore submitted to the consideration of Congress, and others are now first presented in the Report of the Secretary of War.

The expediency of providing for additional numbers of officers in the two Corps of Engineers will, in some degree, depend upon the numbers and extent of the objects of national importance upon which Congress may think it proper that surveys should be made, conformably to the act of the 30th of April, 1824. Of the surveys which, before the last session of Congress, had been made under the authority of that act, reports were made:

1. Of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

2. On the continuance of the National Road from Cumberland to the tide waters within the District of Columbia.

3. On the continuation of the National Road from Canton to Zanesville.

4. On the location of the National Road from Zanesville to Columbus.

5. On the continuation of the same Road to the Seat of Government in Missouri.

6. On the Post Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

7. Of a survey of Kennebec river, (in part.)

8. On a National Road from Washington to Buffalo.

9. On the survey of Saugatuck harbor and river.

10. On a Canal from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river.

11. On surveys at Edgartown, Newburyport, and Hyannis harbor.

12. On a survey of La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan.

And reports are now prepared, and will be submitted to Congress,

On surveys of the Peninsula of Florida, to ascertain the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, across that Peninsula; and also, of the country between the Bays of Mobile and of Pensacola, with the view of connecting them together by a canal;

On surveys of a route for a canal to connect the waters of James and Great Kenhawa rivers;

On the survey of the Swash in Pamtico Sound, and that of Cape Fear below the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina;

On the survey of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee river, and for a route for a contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the State of Alabama.

Other reports of surveys, upon objects pointed out by the several acts of Congress of the last & preceding sessions, are in the progress of preparation, and most of them may be completed before the close of this session. All the officers of both corps of Engineers, with several other persons duly qualified, have been constantly employed upon these services, from the passage of the act of 30th April, 1824, to this time. Were no other advantage to accrue to the country from their labors than the fund of topographical knowledge which they have collected and communicated, that alone would have been a profit to the Union more than adequate to all the expenditures which have been devoted to the object; but the appropriations for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland Road, for the construction of various other roads, for the removal of obstructions from the Rivers and Harbors, for the erection of Light-Houses, Beacons, Piers, and Buoys, and for the completion of Canals undertaken by individual associations, but needing the assistance of means and resources more comprehensive than individual enterprise can command, may be considered rather as treasures laid up from the contributions of the present age, for the benefit of posterity, than as unremited applications of the accruing revenues of the nation. To such objects of permanent improvement to the condition of the country, of real addition to the wealth as well as to the comfort of the People by whose authority and resources they have been effected, from three to four millions of the annual income of the nation have, by laws enacted at the most recent sessions of Congress, been applied, without intrenching upon the necessities of the Treasury; without adding a dollar to the taxes or debts of the community; without suspending even the steady and regular discharge of the debts contracted in former days, which, within the same three years, have been diminished by the amount of nearly sixteen millions of dollars. *(Concluded on last page.)*

SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1827.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Vice President took the Chair. The roll of Senators having been called over by Mr. Lowrie, the Secretary, it appeared that every Member was in attendance, except Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thomas of Illinois.

The oath of office was then administered to such Members as, having been elected since the last session, now take their seats for six years from the present time.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the Secretary was ordered to wait upon the House of Representatives, and inform them that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed to business. He returned, and reported that the House had not yet elected their Speaker.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, then rose to give notice that, on Wednesday next, he should ask leave to introduce a bill "to abolish Imprisonment for Debt." Mr. J. accompanied this notice with a few remarks, stating his desire that this subject might receive the early attention of the Senate, so that its fate might, without farther delay, be made known to the nation. He considered it his duty to press the subject at the present session, and should have done so at the last, but he had forborne in consideration of its being the short session of Congress, and a crowd of other business demanding the attention of the Senate.

Mr. Cobb offered the usual resolution respecting the furnishing of newspapers for the use of the Senators; which was agreed to, with one dissenting voice.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by their Clerk, announcing that a quorum of that House had assembled; that Andrew Stevenson, of Va. had been elected their Speaker, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

Soon after, a second message informed the Senate that the House had passed a joint resolution, that a Committee be appointed by each House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

The resolution was concurred in, and Messrs. Macon, and Smith of Md. were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by M. St. Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House, precisely at 12 o'clock; and the Roll of the House being called over by States, two hundred and seven members, out of two hundred and thirteen, answered to their names. The House then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker.

Mr. Sprague and Mr. Haynes being named Tellers, reported the following as the result of the balloting:

For Andrew Stevenson, of Va.	104
For John W. Taylor, of N. York,	94
For P. P. Barbour, of Virginia,	4
Scattering votes,	3

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared to be duly elected.

The Oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered by Mr. Newton, the Father of the House, to the Speaker, and by him successively to all the Members from the several States.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of N. C. it was

Resolved, unanimously, That Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, be appointed Clerk to this House.

On motion of Mr. Ward, of N. Y. it was,

Resolved, unnimously, That John Oswald Dunn be appointed Sergeant at Arms to this House—that Benjamin Burch be appointed Principal Doorkeeper, and Overton Carr Assistant Doorkeeper, to the same.

[These gentlemen filled the same offices for the last and several preceding Congresses.]

From the National Intelligencer.

A "Sign."—We offer the following for the special edification of our friends, the Editors of the 'Enquirer,' who appear to keep a sharp look out for consolatory circumstances in these "corrupt and degenerate" times.

Extract of a letter from a resident of Fauquier County, in Virginia, to the Editor of the Winchester Republican.

"I hazard nothing in saying that, in the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Culpeper, combined, there is a majority of at least 500 for the Administration, and the number is daily gaining. If the Administration should not be remiss in their duty, from a conviction of their superior strength, Mr. Adams will as certainly receive the electoral vote of Virginia as it is certain that General Jackson will receive the electoral vote of Tennessee."

Ebony and Topaz.—The President's Toast has given rise to the display of much of mythological and pagan learning, and among other definitions of its meaning, we find the following in the Belvidere (N. J.) Apollo:

"*Ebony and Topaz.*—A subscriber wishes us to give him some information as to the meaning of these two words. Two of our *patrons* absconded last week, without leaving the change due us—They are Ebony; and we received three subscribers this week, who paid in advance—they are Topaz."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1827.

President's Message.—We give this document entire, to the exclusion of much other matter of a less interesting nature. The message gives a true and most flattering account of the state of public affairs; and brands with falsehood many of the charges of the Combination against the Administration. The government was never better administered; the country is advancing in wealth and prosperity; its relations with foreign powers are on the most friendly footing; the Revenue is flourishing and improving; and the *West-India Trade*, about which the croakers of the Opposition have kept up such an interminable and senseless clamor, is not only *not* "lost by this mad and diplomatic administration," but was never more flourishing. In view of this state of things, the question may be triumphantly asked, What can the country hope to gain by a change of rulers? By removing an accomplished and experienced Statesman, and placing at the helm a man inexperienced, and disqualified by habits and education, for the important civil office of Chief Magistrate of the Union? The answer is plain:—Nothing can be gained; while much, every thing, may be lost.

A meeting of a number of individuals, from different sections of the county, friendly to the present Administration, was held in this town, on the 8th instant; the object and character of which will be seen in the following account of the proceedings:—

At a preparatory meeting of the subscribers, favorable to the principles and measures of the former and present Administrations—a meeting called without the formality of general notice, and therefore not arrogating to itself the right to direct or dictate to their fellow-citizens who were not present, and from whom they received no delegated power—a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, to facilitate its object; two of whom, Hugh Meenan, Esq. and Doct. D. R. Dunlap, were appointed to apprize our Representatives forthwith of the design of this meeting.

The object, as expressed at the meeting, is to recommend, in the individual capacity of the subscribers, to our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, to confer with those from Lincoln and Cabarrus, as to this District, and with all others practicable, as to this State, and to assist in forming an Electoral Ticket favorable to the re-election of John Q. Adams as the next President of the U. States; and to promote all such other measures as may afford a just, fair and honorable exposition of the sentiments of the citizens at large, on this interesting subject, at our next Election. And farther, to request our representatives, or such of them as may feel disposed to act, to give a full and explicit detail of what may be thus done, to the citizens of this county favorable to the present administration; a general meeting of whom the committee of Correspondence will notify to take place in Charlotte, on Friday, the 22d of February next; at which time they will also request a delegation from Lincoln and Cabarrus.

It is ordered, that two of the Committee of Correspondence, Doct. D. R. Dunlap and Hugh Meenan, Esq. immediately inform our representatives of our request, and also cause a notice of these proceedings to be published in the Catawba Journal.

A copy of the foregoing, signed by all who were present at the meeting, has been forwarded to our representatives in the Legislature.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Correspondence:—

James Cunningham, Doct. D. R. Dunlap, Dr. Joseph McKnitt Alexander, Hugh Parks, Hugh Meenan, William L. Davidson, Guy Maxwell, Alexander Greer, Laird H. Harris, Isaac Campbell, Henry Foster, James Dinkins, Robert Sloan, Esq. James Wilson, William Houston, Esq. John Stitt, Augustus Alexander.

☞The *Committee of Correspondence* are requested to meet in Charlotte on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, for the purpose of electing a Chairman, and of transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 8th day of December, 1827, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Convention in Raleigh, on the 20th instant, to form an Electoral Ticket in favor of the re-election of John Quincy Adams, as President of the United States, at the next election for President:

William J. Wilson, Esq. was appointed President of the meeting, and David Reinhardt, Secretary.

Maj. Lawson Henderson, in a short address, informed the meeting of the object and necessity of said meeting, and then moved that some suitable person be nominated as delegate to the Convention in Raleigh, on the 20th instant.

He was followed by Maj. Robert Williamson, who addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said it was generally known, that in the last presidential election, he was not in favor of Mr. Adams nor General Jackson; that he deprecated the precedent of electing any man for military services; that he now joined this meeting in electing a delegate to the Convention in Raleigh, as he preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson.

Major Henderson then nominated Charles L. Torrence, Esq. as a delegate, who was unanimously elected.

Maj. Lawson Henderson, John Coulter, Esq. Maj. Robert Williamson, Maxwell Wilson, Esq. and David Reinhardt, were appointed a Committee of Correspondence.

The meeting then adjourned.

Wm. J. Wilson, *President.*

D. Reinhardt, *Secretary.*

A large and most respectable meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, friendly to the present Administration, and to the re-election of Mr. Adams, was held at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 7th instant. Doct. Benjamin Robinson was appointed Chairman, and E. L. Winslow, Esq. Secretary. The meeting, we learn, was then addressed by the latter gentleman in a short, but energetic and appropriate speech; after which a Committee (of which John Smith, Esq. was Chairman) was appointed, who, having retired for a short time, reported a preamble and resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting and their determination to use all honorable means to prevent the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. These, on motion of David Anderson, Esq. were adopted unanimously.

A Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance, consisting of twenty-five, was then appointed, to carry into effect the intentions of the meeting.

The cause of true Republicanism, of Constitutional Law, and of the People, we are assured, looks well in that quarter, notwithstanding both of the papers in that District are opposed to it. Zeal and activity among its friends, will ensure its success, not only there, but throughout our now happy country.

The length of the President's Message compels us to omit the usual abstract of legislative proceedings. In their place, therefore, we will briefly state, that the bill giving to the people the right of electing Sheriffs, has been rejected in the Senate, on its third reading, by a vote of 32 to 30; a similar bill, however, has been subsequently introduced into the House of Commons. A resolution has been offered in the House of Commons by Mr. Fisher, directing the appointment of a committee to inquire what encouragement the Legislature, consistent with correct policy, can afford to the establishment of *Cotton and Woollen Manufactures*; also, what encouragement can be given to the growing of Wool. This resolution was opposed by Mr. Bynum; but it passed by a large majority. We have before remarked, that an important change is taking place in the Southern States, on the subject of Manufactures—a subject which has been greatly misunderstood by the people, and grossly misrepresented by political demagogues, and time-serving, popularity-seeking editors—and every week furnishes additional evidence of the correctness of our observation. The current will soon set strongly in favor of the "American System;" and we shall then see certain editors and others, discarding their former opinions, again catch the popular gale, and glide smoothly down the current.

A resolution has also been introduced into the House of Commons, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the General Ticket Law.

Mr. John S. Haywood, who was elected Treasurer, has, in consequence of the defalcation in the Treasury, resigned his office. This gentleman, as we learn, is not implicated in the Treasury deficiency; his motives, therefore, in resigning, are honorable to him, and will be properly appreciated. His name is again in nomination for the office; and Col. Wm. Robards, of Granville, is also a candidate.

Gen. James Iredell, of Edenton, has been elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year. The ballotings were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Iredell,	66	82	104
Speight,	60	82	80
Polk,	24	15	withdrawn.
Stanly,	21	withdrawn.	

Maj. John Owen, of Bladen, who was not a candidate, received several votes on the first and second ballotings.

Thomas Settle, representative from Rockingham, has been unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons, in the place of Gen. Iredell.

Legislative.—The balloting for Treasurer takes place to morrow. The names of *James Seawell* of Fayetteville, and *John L. Henderson* of Salisbury, have been added to the nomination.

Register, 11th inst.

The Governor elect for the ensuing year, took the Oaths prescribed by the constitution, on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and a numerous assemblage of spectators. He was attended by Ex-Governor Burton and the committee appointed for that purpose. The inaugural address of Governor Iredell, was very appropriate and was delivered in an impressive and graceful manner. *ib.*

The election for Solicitor General of the State, took place on Monday, but had not been decided when our paper was put to press. The candidates are *John Scott* of Hillsborough, *Romulus M. Saunders* of Salisbury, and *John M. Morehead* of Guilford. *ib.*

John Stanly, Esq. the Representative elect to the Legislature, from the town of Newbern, resigned his seat on Monday last, his health not permitting his attendance. A writ of election was issued, to be holden this day, to supply the vacancy. It is pretty certain that William Gaston, Esq. will be chosen. *Register.*

Edward Jones, Esq. of Chatham, sent in his resignation to the Legislature, on Wednesday last, as Solicitor General of the State. We understand there will be several candidates for the appointment. *Register.*

Congress.—The First Session of the Twentieth Congress opened yesterday, with the fullest attendance, in both Houses, that ever has occurred. In the Senate, was present every Member but two; in the House of Representatives, all the Members except six.

This early attendance shows the deep interest which is felt in the politics of the day.

The election for Speaker of the House of Representatives, resulted in the choice of Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, by a majority of four votes, and a plurality of ten votes over John W. Taylor, of New York, the late Speaker. Though it is probable that this election did not turn exclusively on general politics, the result shows that parties in the House are pretty equally divided, Mr. Stevenson being considered, we believe, an opponent, and Mr. Taylor a friend, of the Administration.

As regards parties, the opposition party in the House, to whose compacted vote probably Mr. Stevenson owes his election, are, we think, placed in a predicament, the awkwardness of which they will feel before long. The result of this ballot, supposing it to be followed up by a corresponding selection of Committees, throws all the responsibility for the public measures of the session off from the Adinistration and its friends, upon the shoulders of its opponents.

This is a singular state of things. *National Intelligencer.*

For Liberia.—The brig Doris sailed from Baltimore, for the American Colony, in Africa, on the 10th instant, with eighty-two emigrants, and took on board twenty-three others at Norfolk—making in all *one hundred and five*; and brig Nautilus will sail, in a few days, from Norfolk, with perhaps, *a hundred more.* About eighty of these are from North Carolina.—*Nat. Int.*

Colonel McKenny of the Indian Office, returned from his Northwestern and Southern tour among the Indians, the evening before last, having travelled, since May last, we are informed, about seven thousand miles, and been successful in all the trusts reposed in him by the Government, and among these, the important one of settling the Creek controversy, with which duty he was specially charged, by obtaining *a cession of all the lands owned, or claimed by the Creeks, within the chartered limits of Georgia.* *Nat. Int.*

Duel.—Mr. William G. Graham, assistant editor of the Enquirer, and Mr. Barton, of Philadelphia, left here early this morning in two different boats for the Jersey shore to settle a quarrel with pistols. They landed at Weehawk, and proceeded to the beach, about one mile above, on the margin of the North River. Here the ground was marked out by the seconds & the principals placed at ten paces distant—and on the word being given, both fired without effect. A second shot was then exchanged, which proved fatal to Mr. Graham, the ball taking effect in his groin. He immediatcly fell and exclaimed, "I am a dead man."

He was taken into the boat which conveyed him to the spot, and died before they reached this side of the river. His body was landed at the French tanyards, about two miles above this city, about 11 o'clock this forenoon—*N. Y. Amer.*

The quarrel is said to have originated at a card table.

From the Norristown (Pennsylvania) Herald.

The prospects of the friends of the Administration in this State continue to brighten daily. Meetings large and respectable have been already held in a great number of counties, and Delegates appointed to attend the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of January next. What is most encouraging is, that, in several counties where, a few months ago, the friends of General Jackson said that "*scarcely an Adams man could be found,*" meetings have been called, and attended by a larger number of respectable citizens than ever attended any public meetings before, in the same counties. The Harrisburg Convention will be represented by respectable citizens from every county in this State.

The meeting lately held at Wilkesbarre gave ample proof of the strength of the friends of the Administration in Luzerne county. Every township was represented by the most prominent citizens. The meeting was unusually large.

In this county, the cause of the Administration is certainly gaining strength. We believe that we have now a respectable majority, and we shall be disappointed if it does not exceed 500 at the next general election.

Mr. Gallatin and family arrived at New York on Thursday, 29th ult. in the packet ship Silvanus Jenkins, from Liverpool. Mr. Lawrence, Secretary of Legation, remains as Charge d'Affaires of the United States at London. The Silvanus Jenkins was within 36 hours sail of New York for the previous seventeen days.

The Baron Krudner, from Russia, also arrived at New York on the same day, in the packet ship France, from Havre.

Regimental Orders.

THE commissioned officers of the 68th regi- of N. Carolina Militia, together with the 1st and 2d Sergeants of companies, are hereby required to appear in Charlotte on the 28th and 29th inst. at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs, for drill.

J. H. DAVIDSON, *Col.*

Dec. 8, 1827.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the store house of Thomas Davidson, in the upper end of this county, on the Statesville road, leading from Charlotte to Statesville, on Thursday, the 20th day of this instant, his present stock of GOODS, consisting of Cloths, of different qualities, Calicoes, Ladies' fancy Goods, Delf Ware and Groceries, and other articles, too tedious to mention, to satisfy two executions issuing from the County Court in favour of Houston and Rowan. James Doherty, Esq. is appointed the agent of the firm of Davidson and Dewese to settle the books.

—ALSO—

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of this instant, the following property, viz:—

Eight Negroes

the property of A. Grier and John McQuay, to satisfy sundry executions issuing from the County and Superior Courts, in favor of Wm. Lees, Wm. Carson, and others.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 8, 1827.—2t61.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Smith, jr. lying on big Sugar Creek, opposite the former residence of Mr. Richard Springs, in the Indian Land. The cleared upland, of which there are about *SIXTY ACRES*, is nearly all fresh and well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The low ground is rich and well suited to Corn or small grain. On the premises are all the necessary outbuildings, for the comfortable residence of a family. To purchasers, I will make the terms very easy, or I would rent it on the usual terms, or lease it for a term of time. JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, Dec. 8, 1827.—3t62p.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at the late residence of James Potts, Esq. deceased, several Horses, a quantity of Corn and Fodder, a Metal Clock, and the Library of the deceased, in which are some valuable LAW BOOKS; with various other articles.

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, will be hired eight or ten valuable *NEGROES*, an excellent Blacksmith, and other prime field hands. Twelve months credit and due attendance will be given, by

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, *Executor.*

Dec. 8, 1827.—3t62.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the above named deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them as the law directs. S. W.

Attention, Lafayette Artillery!

YOU are required to parade at the Court House, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, equipped in full Winter uniform. Those who fail to attend will be fined to the full extent of the law.

By order of the Captain.

B. W. TAYLOR, *O. S.*

Dec. 5, 1827.—2t61.

Notice.

ON the 4th Monday of December, 1827, I will sell at the Court-House in Charlotte,

Eight likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children,

giving the purchaser the privilege of putting his Bond in the Bank at Charlotte, for the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase property of this kind are invited to attend. I will

—ALSO—

sell, upon a credit of twelve months, two tracts of Land, lying five or six miles from Charlotte, towards the Catawba River; one tract formerly owned by W. K. Lemond, adjoining the lands of James Freeman, J. Kithcart and others; the other the lands of A. Hipp, Wm. M'Cormick and others, formerly the property of William Scott.

J. M. HUTCHISON.

Dec. 8, 1827.—2t61.

Joel Alexander's Estate.

THE subscribers, having qualified as Administrators of the Estate of Joel Alexander, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 21st of December instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased, the following property, to wit:—Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Also, will be hired, for the term of one year, several Negroes. Terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL, } *Adm'rs*
THOS. H. ALEXANDER, }

Dec. 1, 1827.—3t61.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of *Daniel Gallant*, deceased, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th days of this month, all the personal property of said deceased, viz:

1500 Bushels Corn,
11000 or 12000 weight of seed Cotton,
150 bushels of Rye,
50 or 60 bushels of Wheat,
A large quantity of Fodder and Oats,
9 head of Horses; and Cattle and Hogs,
1 Road Waggon, one fine Gig,
1 sett Blacksmith's Tools, 2 Cotton Gins,
1 Threshing Machine, one Cob Mill,
1 Eight day metal Clock,
1 sett elegant Mahogany Tables,
1 do do Sideboard,
1 large map of the U. States,
A number of valuable Books,
7 first rate Beds and Furniture,
1 fine toned Piano Forte.

Together with many other articles. At the same time I will hire, for the term of one year, a number of valuable negroes.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, *Executor.*

Dec. 3, 1827.—3t62.

N. B. At the same time will be rented, for one year, all the lands of Daniel Gallant, deceased, except the plantation on which he resided at the time of his death.

NANCY GALLANT. }
JOHN GALLANT. }

Land for Sale.

ON the 21st day of January next, viz: on the 3d Monday of said month, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder, by an order from the Court of Equity, the plantation on which David Johnson, deceased, formerly lived, adjoining the lands of William Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Matthew Bain and Wm. McComb, and of others; containing, by estimation, 275 acres. Three hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; on the balance, a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and satisfactory security.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

Dec. 4, 1827.—6t65—pr. adv. $2.

Notice.

AT a late meeting of the Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company, they agreed to sell yarn and cloth in future, at the following rates; but reserving unto themselves the privilege of rising or falling, as circumstances may justify. They now offer to sell at the following prices, for cash, or produce at cash prices, viz:

Cotton Yarn Nos. 5 & 6, 32½ cts. per lb.
7 & 8, 35 cts. per lb.
9 & 10, 37½ cts. per lb.
11, 42½ cts. per lb.
12, 47½ cts. per lb.
13, 52½ cts. per lb.

Any quantity of yarn under 5 lbs. of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, they will sell at 37½ cents per lb. They also propose to sell Cloth by the bolt, made of yarn No. 9, about 700, and one yard wide, at 20 cents per yard; any quantity under a bolt, at 25 cents per yard. Every 2½ yards of the cloth will generally weigh a pound.

They likewise offer the following prices for produce, in the way of an exchange, viz:—

Corn, per bush.	43¾	Pork, per lb.	4½
Flaxseed, do.	62½	Flour, do.	3
Wheat, do.	100	Bacon 8, Tallow	9
Picked cotton, 1st qual. 8 cts. Seed do. 2c.			
Lard, 9 cts. per lb.		Beeswax,	25

But should any person wish to trade at the former prices, they will still continue to allow 3 cts. per lb. for seed cotton, and 11 cents per lb. for picked cotton, and sell yarn and cloth as formerly. These are the prices that they will give at the factory.

JAS. BIVINGS.

Dec. 1, 1827.—2t61p

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the exercises of this Institution, under the direction of his lady, with suitable assistance, will be resumed on the first day of January, 1828, and continue until the first of August, including a term of seven months.

He flatters himself that the long experience of Mrs. Cottrell in the teaching and management of young ladies, and the general satisfaction she has given, will continue to her a liberal share of public patronage.

Prices of Tuition.

Literature, for the abovementioned term,	$14
Ornamental Branches,	14
Music, on the Piano Forte,	28

One half payable in advance, the balance at the end of the session.

One dollar deposite money will be required of each student, to defray the expense of fire wood for the use of the school and to keep the windows, &c. in repair.

A few young ladies can be boarded in the Academy, on reasonable terms; and merchantable produce, at current prices, will be received in payment for boarding.

4t62 THOS. COTTRELL.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will resume the exercises of his *PRIVATE MALE ACADEMY*, on the first Monday in January next. The first session will continue until the 1st of August, at the rate of ten dollars for five months, as heretofore, payable in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

N. B.—Fifty cents from each student, in addition, for fire wood. 4t62

Ambrose S. Boswell's Estate.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the Estate of Ambrose S. Boswell, deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and settle their accounts; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be debarred recovery.

CLARK WEDDINGTON, }
R. G. HOWARD, } *Adm'rs.*

Nov. 30, 1827.—3t61p

☞Found, by the subscriber, on the main road from Charlotte to Salisbury, a RIFLE GUN, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

3t61. THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

[*Concluded from 2nd page.*]

The same observations are, in a great degree, applicable to the appropriations made for fortifications upon the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the maintenance of the Military Academy at West Point, and for the various objects under the superintendence of the Department of the Navy. The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, and those from the subordinate branches of both the Military Departments, exhibit to Congress, in minute detail, the present condition of the public establishments dependent upon them, the execution of the acts of Congress relating to them, and the views of the officers engaged in the several branches of the service, concerning the improvements which may tend to their perfection. The fortifications of the Coasts, and the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, are parts of a great system of national defence, which has been upwards of ten years in progress, and which, for a series of years to come, will continue to claim the constant and persevering protection and superintendence of the legislative authority. Among the measures which have emanated from these principles, the Act of the last Session of Congress for the gradual Improvement of the Navy, holds a conspicuous place. The collection of timber for the future construction of vessels of war; the preservation and reproduction of the species of timber peculiarly adapted to that purpose; the construction of Dry Docks for the use of the Navy; the erection of a Marine Railway for the repair of the public ships; and the improvement of the Navy Yards for the preservation of the public property deposited in them; have all received from the Executive the attention required by the Act, and will continue to receive it, steadily proceeding toward the execution of all its purposes. The establishment of a Naval Academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the service of their country upon the ocean, still solicits the sanction of the Legislature. Practical seamanship and the art of navigation may be acquired upon the cruises of the squadrons which, from time to time, are despatched to distant seas; but a competent knowledge, even of the art of ship building, the higher mathematics and astronomy; the literature which can place our officers on a level of polished education with the officers of other marine nations, the knowledge of the laws, municipal and national, which, in their intercourse with foreign States and their Governments, are continually called into operation; and above all, that acquaintance with the principles of honor and justice, with the higher obligations of morals, and of general laws, human and divine, which constitute the great distinction between the warrior patriot, and the licensed robber and pirate; these can be systematically taught and eminently acquired only in a permanent school, stationed upon the shore, and provided with the teachers, the instruments, and the books, conversant with and adapted to the communication of the principles of these respective sciences of the youthful and inquiring mind.

The report from the Postmaster General exhibts the condition of that Department as highly satisfactory for the present, and still more promising for the future. Its receipts for the year ending the first of July last amounted to one million four hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, and exceeded its expenditures by upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. It cannot be an over-sanguine estimate to predict that, in less than ten years, of which one-half have elapsed, the receipts will have been more than doubled. In the mean time, a reduced expenditure upon established routes has kept pace with increased facilities of public accomdation, and additional services have been obtained at reduced rates of compensation. Within the last year, the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented. The number of Post Offices has been increased to seven thousand; and it may be anticipated that, while the facilities of intercourse between fellow-citizens, in person or by correspondence, will soon be carried to the door of every villager in the Union, a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue, which may be applied as the wisdom of Congress, under the exercise of their constitutional powers, may devise for the further establishment and improvement of the public roads, or by adding still further to the facilities in the transportation of the mails. Of the indications of the prosperous condition of our country, none can be more pleasing than those presented by the multiplying relations of personal and intimate intercourse between the citizens of the Union dwelling at the remotest distance from each other.

Among the subjects which have heretofore occupied the earnest solicitude and attention of Congress, is the management and disposal of that portion of the property of the Nation which consists of the public lands. The acquisition of them, made at the expense of the whole Union, not only in treasure but in blood, makes a right of property in them equally extensive. By the report and statements from the General Land Office, now communicated, it appears that, under the present Government of the United States, a sum little short of thirty-three millions of dollars has been paid from the common Treasury for that portion of this property which has been purchased from France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles. The amount of lands acquired is near two hundred and sixty millions of acres, of which, on the first of January, 1826, about one hundred and thirty-nine millions of acres had been surveyed, and little more than nineteen millions of acres had been sold. The amount paid into the Treasury by the purchasers of the land sold is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded; the proceeds of the sales of the lands have long been pledged to the creditors of the Nation; a pledge from which we have reason to hope they will in a very few years be redeemed. The system upon which this great National interest has been managed was the result of long, anxious, and persevering deliberation; matured and modified by the progress of our population, and the lessons of experience, it has been hitherto eminently successful. More than nine-tenths of the lands still remain the common property of the Union, the appropriation and disposal of which are sacred trusts in the hands of Congress. Of the lands sold, a considerable part were conveyed under extended credits, which, in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, became oppressively burdensome to the purchasers. It can never be the interest or the policy of the Nation to wring from its own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements. In March, 1821, a debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, due by purchasers of the public lands, had accumulated, which they were unable to pay. An act of Congress, of the 2d of March, 1821, came to their relief, and has been succeeded by others; the indulgent provisions of which expired on the 4th of July last. The effect of these laws has been to reduce the debt from the purchasers, to a remaining balance of about four millions three thundred thousand dollars due; more than three-fifths of which are for lands within the State of Alabama. I recommend to Congress the revival and continuance, for a further term, of the beneficent accommodations to the public debtors, of that statute, and submit to their consideration, in the same spirit of equity, the remission, under proper discriminations, of the forfeitures of partial payments on acconnt of purchases of the public lands, so far as to allow of their application to other payments.

There are various other objects, of deep interest to the whole Union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of Congress, as well by my predecessors, as under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself. Among these are the debt, rather of justice than gratitude, to the surviving warriors of the Revolutionary War; the extension of the Judiciary Administration of the Federal Government to those extensive and important members of the Union, which, having risen into existence since the organization of the present Judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one-third of its territory, power, and population; the formation of a more effective and uniform system for the goverment of the Militia; and the amelioration, in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes relating to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment, which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the Legislature, it may suffice to say, that, on these, and all other measures which may receive their sanction, my hearty co-operation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me, and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the Constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 4, 1827.

ANECDOTE.

A pennyless Hibernian stopped at a tavern in Massachusetts, and after much haggling with the landlord, agreed to have a dozen eggs. After receiving them, he apparently changed his mind, and told the landlord that he would give him the eggs for a half pint of whiskey. —This was agreed to. Paddy drank his blue ruin, and was off. Boniface objected to this, and demanded pay for the whiskey.

"Och, you spalpeen," said Pat, "and did'nt I give ye the *aigs* for the stuff ye call whiskey, which is no more like whiskey than you are like a jontleman."

"True," said the landlord, "but you shall pay me for the eggs."

"By St. Patrick," returned the Irishman, with well feigned astonishment, "That's what I call Yankee impudence —I *lave* you the *aigs* and *them* you can't ask pay for; and as for the whiskey, I awapt the *aigs* for it—no tricks upon travellers if you plaze."

And bidding the astonished landlord adieu, he left him to speculate upon the profits of his bargain.

Men may live fools but fools they cannot die.—*Young.*

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

EXTRACT

From a review of Scott's Life of Napoleon in the last No. of the Christian Examiner.

We have spoken of the energies of mind called forth by war. If we may be allowed a short digression, which, however, bears directly on our main subject, the merits of Napoleon, we would observe that military talent, even of the highest order, is far from holding the first place among intellectual endowments. It is one of the lower forms of genius—for it is not conversant with the highest and richest objects of thought. We grant that a mind, which takes in a wide country, at a glance, and understands almost by intuition the positions it affords for a successful campaign, is a comprehensive and vigorous one. The general who disposes his forces so as to counteract a greater force; who supplies by skill, science, and genius, the want of numbers; who dives into the counsels of his enemy, and who gives unity, energy and success to a vast sphere of operations, in the midst of casualties and obstructions which no wisdom could foresee, manifests great power. But still the chief work of a general is to apply physical obstruction; to avail himself of physical aids and advantages; to act on matter; to overcome rivers, ramparts, mountains and human muscles; and these are not the highest objects of mind, nor do they demand intelligence of the highest order; and accordingly nothing is more common than to find men, eminent in this department, who are almost wholly wanting in the noblest energies of the soul; in imagination and taste, in the capacity of enjoying works of genius —in large views of human nature, in the moral sciences, in the application of analysis and generalization to the human mind and to society, and in original conceptions on the great subjects which have absorbed the most glorious understandings. The office of a great general does not differ widely from that of a great mechanician, whose business it is to frame new combinations of physical forces, to adapt them to new circumstances, and to remove new obstructions. Accordingly, great generals, are commonly no greater men than the mechanician taken from his workshop. In conversation they are often dull. Works of profound thinking on general and great topics they cannot comprehend. The conqueror of Napoleon, the hero of Waterloo, undoubtedly possesses great military talents; but we never heard of his eloquence in the Senate, or of his sagacity in the cabinet, ; and we venture to say, that he will leave the world, without adding one new thought on the great themes, on which the genius of philosophy and legislation has meditated for ages. We will not go down for illustration to such men as Nelson, a man great on the deck, but debased by gross vices, and who never pretended to enlargement of intellect. To institute a comparison in point of talent and genius between such men and Milton, Bacon and Shakspeare, is almost an insult on these illustrious names. Who can think of these truly great intelligences; of the range of their minds through heaven and earth; of their new and glowing combinations of thought; of the energy with which they grasped and subjected to their main purpose, the infinite materials of illustration which nature and life afford; who can think of the forms of transcendent beauty and grandeur which they created, or which were rather emanations of their own minds, of the impetuous imagination which they have exerted over so many generations, and which time only extends and makes sure; of the voice of power, in which, though dead, they still speak to nations, and awaken intellect, sensibility, and genius in both hemispheres; who can think of such men, and not feel the immense inferiority of the most gifted warrior, whose elements of thought are physical forces and physical obstruction, and whose employment is the combination of the lowest class of objects, on which a powerful mind can be employed."

THE CONJUGATING DUTCHMAN.

Two Englishmen once stepped into a coffee house in Paris, where they observed a tall, old looking man who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables, and looking around with the most stone like gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the two Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a certain dwarf had arrived in Paris. At this the grave looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spake: "I arrive," said he, "thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive." The Englishman whose remarks seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, "Did you speak to me, Sir?" "I speak," replied the stranger, "thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak." "How is this?" said the Englishman, "do you mean to insult me?" The other replied, "I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult." "This is too much," said the Englishman; "I will have satisfaction—if you have any spirit with your rudeness, come along with me." To this defiance, the imperturbable stranger replied, "I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come;" and thereupon he arose with great coolness, and followed his challenger. In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily despatched. They went into a neighbouring alley, and the Englishman unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, "Now, Sir, you must fight me." "I fight," replied the other drawing his sword, "thou fightest, we fight"—here he made a thrust—"you fight, they fight!" and here he disarmed his adversary. "Well," said the Englishman, you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied. "I am satisfied," said the original, sheathing his sword, "thou art satisfied, he is satisfied, we are satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied." "I am glad every body is satisfied," said the Englishman, "but pray leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so." The grave gentleman now, for the first time, became intelligible. "I am a Dutchman," said he, and am learning your language. I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken. —This I have made it a rule to do; I don't like to have my plans broken in upon, while they are in operation, or I would have told you before." The Englishman laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with him. "I will dine," replied he, "thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, you will dine, they will dine, we will all dine together." This they accordingly did, and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with the most perseverance.

THE ELEPHANT.

This gigantic being seems to possess, in some measure, a cultivating power. This we infer from the following fact which we witnessed; He was confined in a small and uncomfortable place where a temporary shade was erected for him. The weather was extremely hot, and the sensibility of the poor animal had been frequently tortured by the cries of distress proceeding from a dog belonging to his master, on whom the visitants inflicted pain, to witness the distress of his gigantic protector. At every cry the elephant would groan; and when the dog was admitted to his presence again, he would pass his foot slightly over the back of the animal, as if he endeavoured to soothe his sufferings. Having been often irritated in this manner, the animal grew furious and ungovernable at last, and his proboscis flew in rapid circles, denouncing vengeance on the persecutors of his humble friend. He repeatedly smote with his trunk the boards that formed his prison: he first touched them with the extremity of his proboscis by way of ascertaining the strength of his confinement; finding the resistance still ineffectual, he rolled it into a particular knot, and struck a harder blow; this assault was likewise unsuccessful; the coil was redoubled, and the assault made with augmented violence, but not sufficient to demolish his prison walls. Repeated experiments of this kind were made, and at every abortive effort the size of the weapon of defence and the blow were redoubled. At length gathering up the proboscis into a circular compact knot, he smote the wall with all his might, and the boards flew like feathers before the blast, and he stood emancipated and enlarged. Here was a just and mechanical calculation of force—for the same strength might have been applied in the first onset, and what we should have expected would have been done from the irritated state of the formidable animal. Yet, exasperated as he was, he did not lose his presence of mind, but calculated the quantity of force necessary to effect his enlargement. His generous friendship for the dog was truly surprising. Patient, mild and forbearing under personal injuries, as if conscious of the plenitude of his might, he would not suffer with the same quietude an injury to his humble friend. Confined as he once was, in a ferry boat, for the security of the passengers, they deemed that this dog might with impunity be assaulted. Some of those busy and meddling race of animals, who are the annoyance of all company which they frequent, must needs witness the disinterested sufferings of this animal. They began to torture the dog, and the cry reached the ears of the elephant. Resentment is fertile in finding out means of annoyance, and so it was proved on the present occasion. The assailants were beyond the reach of his trunk, but the water was near. Extending his proboscis into the river, he absorbed great quantities into his chest, which he immediately emptied, through the same channel, into the boat. He began to work leisurely in the business of drowning the whole company; apparently not apprehending any counteracting exertion; but when he observed two hands, employed in bailing the water out, who at length became alarmed for their safety, he redoubled his exertions, pouring larger quantities of water, and with more rapidity in his draughts, as if determined to accomplish his object. The men employed to bail the water were obliged to redouble their alacrity also; but in this strange contest for superiority, the boat reached the land before the victory was decided. Thus was the safety of a whole company put in jeopardy by that busy and impertinent race of idlers, who seem to enjoy no other pleasure but inflicting pain on their fellow men. This fact we have from one of the company, who was a trembling witness of the spectacle.

The manner in which these creatures ford rivers is peculiarly remarkable. Unwilling to exert themselves more than the occasion requires, they walk upon the bottom until the waters cover their heads. They then elevate their trunks above the surface, and being supplied with a proper quantity of air through these organs, continue their submarine journey unimpeded. The top of the trunk is often seen moving in quiet and confidence athwart the stream, as if by an involuntary motion, while its owner remains in security below.—When the depth will no longer allow of this enjoyment, then and not till then, the head of this majestic animal rises to view; so peculiarly solicitous does he appear not to exert himself beyond the emergency of the case. It is likewise worthy of remark, the manner in which the elephant fights the rhinoceros. They are determined and inveterate enemies to each other, and the first blow decides the battle. The rhinoceros, it is well known, is of a size much smaller than his antagonist, and runs between his legs. If he escapes the blow of the proboscis, he will, by means of the horn with which nature has surmounted his nose, rip open the belly of the elephant; if he receives the blow, he lies motionless at his feet, a breathless body. See now the manner in which the elephant prepares himself for the reception of his formidable antagonist. In all other cases, he elevates his club when he meditates a deadly blow. In the present instance it would give to his enemy an unnecessary advantage; it would leave the passage between his fore legs unguarded. —The sagacious animal seems sensible of this, and, lowering his head, lays his proboscis between his fore legs, to its whole extent, and waits for the arrival of his foe. At the moment of his approach, the receding blow is given, while it guards him from the horn, lays his enemy prostrate to the dust: his proboscis is thus rendered at one and the same instant of time, an engine both of assault and defence.

Charcoal is becoming a valuable medicine and is given with success in pulmonary complaints, a tea spoon full finely powdered in milk twice or trice a day. In a late London periodical, it is also highly spoken of as a cathartic in cases of obstinate costiveness, and is said to have answered the intended effect, in many instances after the usual treatment had failed. In regard to the dose, as a cathartic, the rule is to give it as freely and as frequently as the stomach will allow—say one, to three table spoonfulls every hour. It has a happy influence in lulling the irritability of the stomach, when nothing else will control the nausea and vomiting of the patient; thus fulfilling the double intention of alleviating a very distressing symptom, and then removing the disease itself.

Politics.—Here and there interspersed with the dry and morose polemics of the day, we see a spark of wit which tends in a degree to reconcile one to the monotonous repast. We saw an account the other day of a candidate for the office of Sheriff, who assured his friends if he was elected, the presidential question should not influence him in the selection of Jurors. The following is an equally successful hit at the prevalent mania.

"MARRIED, on Sunday, by Jacob Kuhns, Esq. Mr. William Patterson, to Miss Margaret Kean, both of Westmoreland—All for Jackson.—*Com.*